

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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FIGHTING IN DESPAIR

German Conservatives at Loss for Further Campaign Ammunition.

THEIR ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT

False Reports of Dissatisfaction in High Places Their Stock in Trade.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR THE COUNTRY

Every One Looks to the New Year Inaugurating an Era of Prosperity.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAMEROON COUNTRY

Settlers and Natives Have a Little Misperception of the Situation—The Marriage of Princess Elizabeth is Now Officially Decided.

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BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The conservatives are increasing their attacks upon the government, the latest form being a crusade led by Herr Hammerstein in the *Krause Zeitung*, insinuating that there is a misunderstanding between Chancellor von Caprivi and the Prussian ministers. Since the chancellorship of the empire and the Prussian premiership have been placed in different hands, they have had an easy task to gain a certain amount of credence for their rumors. The Associated press in a paragraph to state there is not the slightest foundation for these reports connecting the chancellor with a crisis. Chancellor von Caprivi is firmer in office today than ever before. He has the perfect confidence of Emperor William, while the alleged friction said to exist between Chancellor von Caprivi and Count von Eulenburg are pure fabrications.

The conservatives are fighting the fight of despair and feel the ground slipping from under their feet. Their last hope is to estrange the emperor from the chancellor.

Consulted with the Emperor.

The emperor received on Friday in succession Chancellor von Caprivi, Count von Eulenburg, secretary of state; General Bismarck von Schellendorf, secretary of war, and Dr. Bosse, minister of education. The main subject covered by these conversations was the attitude of the conservatives.

General opinion expects that should the conservative vote succeed in defeating the commercial treaty with Russia, the government would be dissolved. This could, however, only be done if the object was to gain the lasting support of the liberals, who are decidedly opposed to the present proportions of the new taxes. The very moderate politicians favoring the tobacco, wine and receipt taxes do not hesitate to announce their intention to fight the conservatives successfully the government must withdraw those taxes and substitute a new bill, proposing a progressive tax on inheritances which, with the house tax, would suffice to cover urgent financial demands. It is believed the government would not stop short of such a change of front and that the defeat of the conservatives would appear an annihilation. Should the emperor decide to take this course he would be at once the most popular personage in Germany.

Germany's Business Situation.

Business has been satisfactory in Germany during the latter half of December, not better than in 1892, but no worse. Expectations have been very low and fears were entertained that poor business would bring about a crisis, but, in spite of the heavy losses incurred in Argentina, Portugal, Greece, South Africa, Oregon, Railway & Navigation and Italian bonds, Christmas trade has been very lively. The impression prevails in financial circles that seven meager years are ended and that better times are coming with the new year.

The information telegraphed to the Associated press on December 26 in regard to the sugar question is now confirmed. It was then stated that the intention of the government to continue the export premium on sugar after January, 1895, which is the date fixed by law for the commencement of lowering the premium, which will be stopped entirely after July, 1897. The opinion was then expressed in these dispatches that this was only a bait to lull the country. It has now been decided not to change the present law.

La Grippe's Victims.

There were 220 deaths from influenza during the last six weeks in Berlin in spite of the cold weather. Sickness, which this year is of a more virulent character than ever before, is not diminishing.

The Reichsanzeiger today observes that, inasmuch that no case of cholera had been announced in Germany since December 22, the disease may be regarded as stamped out and points to the success with which cholera has been combated this year, saying: "If it should appear in 1894 the country may feel the fact with the knowledge that it possesses an effective weapon against the scourge in the measures which have been already employed."

Further details from the Cameroons show that not only were the government officials driven out of their residences and the government messengers captured by the native and English houses, but the factories, including the English houses, were attacked and captured. The German warship in the country attack was assisted by the merchants and traders of Jossilatte and the rebels were beaten and the places in their hands were all captured. The cablegram received here does not indicate that any hostilities occurred. The missionaries were black policemen and women, whom the Germans had expelled from Togoland. The traders were defeated on December 15 and the factories were recaptured December 24. Thus the colony must have been in the hands of the natives for nine days. It is understood quiet is now restored.

The Cameroon mutiny has led to a renewal of the warning against any further extension of German colonial enterprises. Details show the missionaries suffered heavy losses and four of them were captured and hung. The remainder escaped to the bush.

Serbian Treaty Ratified.

The ratifications of the commercial treaty with Serbia were exchanged today at the foreign office. The treaty will come into force on January 1, 1894. The Roumanian treaty comes into operation on the same date, but is subject to the approval of the Roumanian Chamber. In regard to the relations with Spain, a further arrangement is contemplated whereby Germany, besides enjoying the advantage of the Spanish minimum tariff, will be granted all the customs facilities conceded by Spain to other countries.

tried in return for "favored nation" treatment.

The French spies, Delagay and Degong, who were confined in the fortress of Glatz, in Silesia, are steadily gaining from any communication with the outside world. During their daily two hours walk in the courtyard they are accompanied by a special guard. Otherwise they are treated with every consideration.

Some doubt is thrown on the report that the emperor refused to confirm the awards in the Schiller prize contest. The report is alleged to be in violation of a political nature intended to create a feeling of dissatisfaction.

Prima Donna Leisinger of the opera here is engaged to marry Burgomaster Muhlberger of Wurtemberg. She will retire from the stage.

Herr von Bulow's health prevents him from conducting the Philharmonic society concerts. Herr Schuch, will conduct all the remaining concerts, except one, when Rubenstein will do so, when several of his own works will be presented.

Russian Merchants Anxious.

St. Petersburg advises express the anxiety of the trading community for the speedy termination of the negotiations for the conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty.

The Germania yesterday published the fact that Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Siegfried were not married, in order to stop false reports, and in the interest of the Catholic church, Siegfried being a Protestant. The paper referred to wants to impress the people with the fact that the marriage is impossible, unless all the conditions of the church for mixed marriages are fulfilled exactly. The parents of the princess, finding she was infatuated and had escaped and made the Tyrol trip with her lover, invented the story of the marriage for which steps have only just been taken.

St. Carl Large of Bloomington, Ill., claiming to be the new savior, who escaped from a lunatic asylum there with the assistance of a large following, and who came to Germany, and who was sent to an asylum at Schwell, Brandenburg, for the same cause, has escaped again. The police are seeking him.

Not Addressed to Bismarck.

According to latest reports in Hanover it appears the menacing letter which had caused some excitement was not addressed to Prince Bismarck, but to the chief of police of Hanover, and declared that unless Sunday was observed as a day of rest and Christmas eve as a holiday was abolished the government buildings would be dynamited. The letter was anonymous, and is not regarded as serious.

RAISES CHRISTMAS.

Great Round of Gift Making Indulged by the German Court.

[Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.]
BERLIN, Dec. 30.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE FREE.]—Christmas eve was celebrated by the imperial family in the strictly German fashion with Christmas trees and presents.

Between the tables of the emperor and empress stood a magnificent large tree. Each child had its own tree, these trees diminishing in size from the crown prince down to the little princess. Opposite the empress' table stood a table with a tree for court officials and the princes' tutors. All the tables were laden with numerous presents, most useful articles. Another interesting scene was when the emperor and empress gave Christmas presents to their servants in the so-called "blue hall." As the empress entered, surrounded by all her sons and carrying the little princess on her arm, the organ struck up the chorale, "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht," in which all present, including the imperial couple, joined.

What They Gave Out.

When the last note had died away the empress called the name of each servant and the prince conducted them in turn to their places, where presents were arranged for each. The presents of the emperor to the empress were mostly works of art and some articles of personal utility.

The empress conducted her imperial consort to his table, on which were arranged presents selected by her, consisting of books, pictures and various trifles, some of a comic character. Each of the three older royal children had a table of their own, with gifts of their own.

All the court officials, the kinsfolk and friends of the imperial family, received valuable articles of jewelry. All the servants received money, besides numerous presents. Each of the imperial children and household, down to the least servant, found among his presents the regulation plate containing apples, nuts and honey cakes. The entire cost to the emperor's private purse this Christmas exceeds \$50,000.

Christmas honors, customary in England, are few here. Only one man, Prof. Lindenschmidt, received a personal patent of nobility.

For an Indian Monument.

The sculptor, Nicolaus Gager of Wilmsdorf, near Berlin, has received a commission from the State department of Indiana for four reliefs in bronze, each thirty-two feet long by fourteen feet high, and representing a battle scene.

The first relief is to represent the death of a soldier. Gager hopes to get the work ready for shipment next September. Dr. von Buerklin, vice president of the Reichstag, figures as plaintiff in a remarkable case now before the Munich courts. The defendant, William Lauber, the second husband of Mine von Buerklin's mother, who was a daughter of the late Herr Grohe, an enormously rich banker and landowner. She first married Herr Wolf, a landowner of Wachenheim. The marriage was not happy. Mrs. Wolf eventually left her husband and daughter and fled to the United States. She returned after Wolf's death and married Lauber. Before this second marriage Dr. Buerklin entered into an agreement with her by which she gave up all financial claims on and all intercourse with her daughter in consideration of \$50,000 cash and a yearly allowance of \$10,000. The agreement did not contain provision for the money after the death of mother or daughter. When Mrs. Wolf married Lauber she made a marriage contract with him by which she received, inasmuch as she was the property, Mine Lauber died last spring. Dr. and Mine von Buerklin now sue Lauber for the surrender of the \$50,000.

DOESN'T LIKE THEIR TONE.

Premier Rhodes gives a warning to the English Reichstag.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.—[Hull, Coll. Rhodes, in a recent interview, protested against the attitude of a portion of the English press and public, on which he said, alleged the colonies from the mother country. It was this spirit, he added, which lost England America.]

Peruvians Feel Badly.

LIMA, Dec. 30.—[Public feeling here against the republic of Ecuador continues to run high.]

HIS AGE SITS EASILY

Gladstone's Eighty-Four Years of Active Life Have Not Exhausted Him.

STILL THE GREAT LEADER OF HIS PARTY

Honored by All Men Except Chamberlain as a Credit to England.

HE WILL NOT RETIRE FROM OFFICE SOON

Love of Power and Knowledge of His Own Usefulness Bear Him Up.

WHY EARLY DISSOLUTION IS SUGGESTED

Gladstone Said to Be Eager to Lead the Liberals in the Inevitable Campaign, Believing He Could Secure a Victory.

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LONDON, Dec. 30.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE FREE.]—The details of Mr. Gladstone's reception in the House of Commons yesterday on the occasion of his eighty-fourth birthday and the eulogiums of the day's papers thirteen make a pleasant interlude in the very arduous battles of last year. It is significant evidence that the popularity of the popular majority is now really far greater than that of the monarchy. Both the queen and the prince of Wales took care to send congratulatory telegrams. The personal antipathy of the queen at least toward the venerable prime minister is notorious. The graceful remarks of Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, were doubtless more spontaneous, for the nephew of Lord Salisbury, while a vigorous debater, is so courageous and courteous as to be personally popular, even among the Irish members.

Admired by All Save Chamberlain.

There is no doubt that all the members of the House, excepting perhaps the Chamberlain group, are really fond of the aged statesman; that they are proud, as Englishmen, of his mental qualities, and that they, as well as his own followers, have found in this visit he entered into personal communication with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Crane, and he expresses the opinion that all the American prelates, except the archbishop of New York, whose ideas he claims are reactionary, have singularly open minds.

Continuing, the writer says: "Cardinal Gibbons told me that he deplored strikes and their necessity, but he believed that this recourse was now and again justified in particular cases. The church, the cardinal also told me, recognizes that labor has sacred rights and that dignity was due chief among the natural franchises of the laboring classes, and it was due right to organize."

The writer further says that Gladstone, James Russell Lowell told me "that he considered the demands of Catholics to be fair and reasonable and in accordance with justice."

The writer also says: "Rome in America is in the van of the forward movement to a greater extent than is generally imagined, and those who have studied the question of the future welfare of the hands of the Italian mission now flourishing in its midst."

MUST COMPROMISE.

English Tories Have the Government at a Disadvantage.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The latest political reports have it that the government finds itself in a position where it is obliged to compromise on the question of the House of Commons bill. The Sun for several days past has been referring to the danger of feeling among the supporters of the government. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in the Sun today, says that one thing must be said very emphatically, and that is, the government will provoke considerable disappointment and some revolt in its own ranks by making a concession. Continuing, Mr. O'Connor says:

"If theories are ready to drop obstruction forthwith and the guaranty that the bill will pass rapidly, without mutilation through the House of Lords, there is possibly room for negotiations. Except on this basis let us fight it out to the bitter end, and if they insist upon continuing obstruction, let us guillotine them without an hour's delay."

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

England's Position in regard to the Dispute with Venezuela.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The secretary of state for foreign affairs, the earl of Rosebery, replying to a question by a member of the House, urging him to act as arbitrator in the difficulty with Venezuela, says that the negotiations with the Venezuelan delegates in England have been full, owing to the fact that Venezuela insists upon certain claims being settled by arbitration which Great Britain considers unfair to British Guiana. Nevertheless, he added, England has again expressed her willingness to enter the further negotiations tending toward arbitration.

DEVOURED BY ANTS.

Horrible Punishment Dealt Out to a South African Witch.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.—A terrible punishment, according to reports, has been inflicted upon a woman in Pondoland, who was accused of causing the death of her child and witchcraft. The woman was bound to a stake planted in the middle of an ant hill and her body, stripped of all clothing, was smeared from head to foot with grease. The ants, attracted by the grease, swarmed all over the unfortunate creature and eventually devoured her.

ROBBED THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Clerk of Forty Years Service Steals Five Hundred Pounds.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Charles Watkins, for nearly forty years a clerk in the Bank of England, has been arrested for stealing \$500 from the bank.

English and American Artists Are There.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris in reference to the reopening of the Luxembourg gallery today remarks that conspicuous recognition has finally been given to the English pictures. Sir John Leighton, Burne-Jones, Colver and Watts are represented, also several Americans. Alexander Harrison is represented by "In Moonlight Seas" and "Dawn at the Spanish Dance."

Framing Dist Covered.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a royal order convening both houses of the Prussian diet on January 16.

DUST OF SCHOOLS

Fair Flower of Law and Order in France Marred by Education.

LEARNING HAS PROVED TO BE DANGEROUS

Good Laborers Spoiled by the Universities and Made Into Bad Cabmen.

STUDENTS ARE GOING IN FOR ANARCHY

Youth of the Latin Quarter Carrying on a Most Energetic Propaganda.

CREMATION OF A FAMOUS FOUREIRITE

Victor Conservant, Who Devoted His Life to the Socialistic Theories of the Peculiar School, Burned to Ashes Yesterday.

[Copyrighted 1893 by Press Publishing Company.]
PARIS, Dec. 30.—[New York World Cable—Special to THE FREE.]—Anarchy is enjoying a certain popularity among the studious youth of the Latin quarter. Your correspondent knows from personal contact with the students that many of them have no sympathy for the deputies whose lives were menaced with boot nails propelled by high explosives. There are at least four weekly papers of anarchistic tendencies or individualist principles published in that quarter. The publication is announced for tomorrow of a pamphlet by Daniel Saurin, a young law student, entitled "Order Through Anarchy." Your correspondent has seen advance proofs of it.

GOOD WORD FOR THE CATHOLICS.

High Estimate of the American Bishops by a Thoughtful English Writer.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Raymond Blathwaite has written a letter to the Chronicle in defense of Cardinal Gibbons, in which he says that two years ago he went to the United States for the purpose of studying the question of American Catholics and their attitude toward England. During this visit he entered into personal communication with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Crane, and he expresses the opinion that all the American prelates, except the archbishop of New York, whose ideas he claims are reactionary, have singularly open minds.

Blaming the Great Schools.

According to conservative people the university system of Paris is responsible for a class of men who are likely to become recruits of anarchism. Thousands of persons receive an education which fits them for professions which they have not the economy or means to follow, and units them for the conditions of life to which they were born. Unsuccessful students with a smattering of everything are raised as much above their original condition as if they were successful. It is a significant fact that a large portion of Paris cabmen are unsuccessful students in theology and other professions and disaffected priests. They are very bad cabmen.

He Followed Fourier.

Victor Conservant, whose body was cremated today, was a socialist of the school which has nothing in common with the party which now dominates the left wing of the Chamber of Deputies. He wished to reorganize society on Charles Fourier's system, the perfection and beauty of which he could demonstrate socially. A captain of engineers, with excellent prospects of promotion, he left the army to devote himself to spreading Fourier's teachings. That philosopher proposes to inclose society in phalanxes, each man doing the work to which he was naturally attracted. There was no work, he believed, so degrading but certain persons were attracted to it. Under this perfect organization human society would make such progress, moral and physical, that man would develop additional senses. Fourier had many brilliant disciples in America and the Brook Farm colony was probably due to his influences. Conservant was returned, with the other Fouriéristes, to the Chamber after the revolution of 1848, but under the empire he was condemned and died to Belgium. He afterwards went with his beautiful wife to Texas, founded a phalanx, which failed, and returned to Paris during the war. He remained a scientific socialist to the last, much liked personally, but of no importance politically. He was 55 years old.

New Law for France.

A recent lawsuit in New York may render of interest the fact that a law has just been promulgated in France under which no woman who has sustained certain relations toward a man can recover on any pecuniary contract entered into by them while such relations existed, such contract being declared to be void, as would be any contract based on a gambling transaction.

In the Luxembourg.

Appropos of the reopening of the Luxembourg gallery it is noted that two years ago no English work was to be seen on the walls. Now there are three Leightons, three drawings by Burne-Jones, a little picture by Mr. Edward Colver and the famous "Love and Life" of Mr. Watts. This last picture was given to the state by Mr. Watts, who thought himself sufficiently recompensed by being placed by the side of the French masters.

Alexander Harrison's work, "Would Be," is seen with that of another American, Mr. Dannat, whose "Spanish Dancers" is famous. Mr. Whistler's product of "My Mother" will no longer testify alone in the quiet halls of the Luxembourg of the splendid artistic activity of other nations than the French.

Bitter Against Italy.

In discussing the trial of the persons concerned in the Agnes-Mortes riots, which eight Italians were killed and four seriously wounded, French papers agree that the Italian police inquiry into the riots the Italian consul committed an offense against propriety and French hospitality which no number of murdered Italians can excuse. The police magistrate is blamed with equal unanimity for encouraging the presence of the consul. Figaro makes the comprehensive remark that "whatever results may come from the trial, it is certain that King Humbert and Crispien have more hostile feelings toward France than the murderers had toward their Italian victims."

TORQUEMADA'S DAYS RECALLED.

Arrested Spanish Anarchists Tortured to Tell the Confession.

BARCELONA, Dec. 30.—The five anarchists, Codina, Rinaldi, Cerezo, Foga and Bernad, were interviewed in prison today. They all denied that they were the actual authors of the Liceo theater outrage and only admitted complicity in the attack upon General Campes.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity. Fair; Warmer; Southwesterly Winds.

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